

GRANT!

Additional Details of the Conflicts on Sunday and Monday.

NO FIGHTING ON TUESDAY.

Interesting Rebel Accounts of the Battles.

How They Figure Up the Losses on Both Sides.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix.

Major General Dix.

THE CONTEST ON SUNDAY.

OPERATIONS OF THE NINTH CORPS.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch.

THE REBELS ON OUR FRONT.

THE FIGHTING ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND FRIDAY MORNING.

OUR LOSS.

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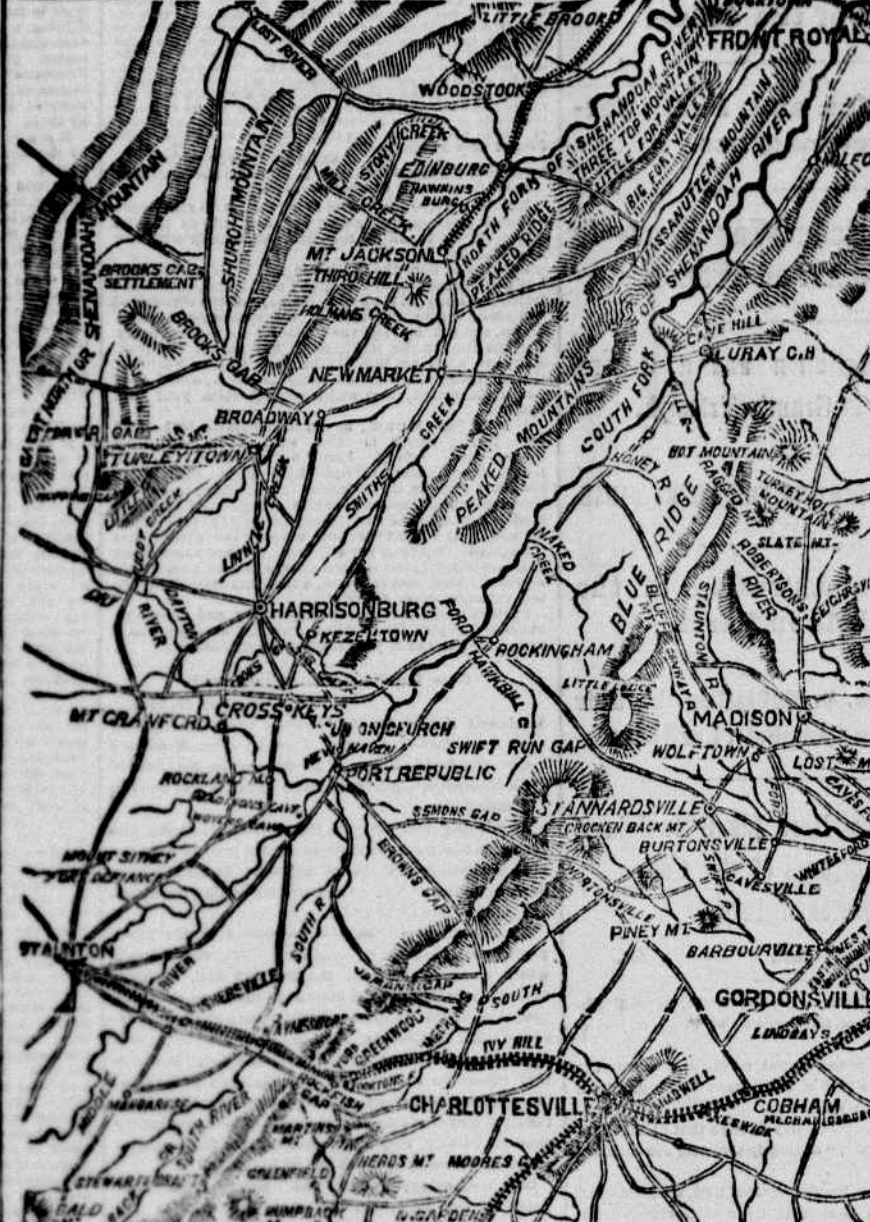
OUR LOSS.

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OUR LOSS.

HUNTER'S VICTORY AT MOUNT CRAWFORD.

Scene of the Operations in Shenandoah Valley--Capture of Staunton.



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THE FOLLOWING IS FROM THE ATLANTA CONFIDENCE.

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HUNTER.

Victory at the Head of the Shenandoah Valley.

Staunton Captured by the Union Troops.

The Enemy Defeated at Mount Crawford and Fall Back to the Mountains.

General Jones, the Rebel Commander, Killed.

DETAILS OF THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

Ammunition Carried on the Backs of the Men.

Wagons, Extra Clothing, Tents and Baggage Sent Far to the Rear.

The Contest Near Harrisonburg.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix.

To Major General Dix.

Another despatch concerning our forces occupying Staunton.

THE SECOND DISPATCH.

To Major General Dix.

General Hunter's victory and our occupation of Staunton is confirmed by the following despatch just received from General Butler:

All is quiet on my line. The Richmond papers of June 7 give intelligence of a fight at Mount Crawford between General Hunter and General Jones, in which Hunter was victorious and Jones, the rebel commander, was killed. Staunton was afterwards occupied by the Union forces. The fighting was on Sunday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatches.

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, JUNE 1, 1864.

GENERAL HUNTER'S VICTORY.

On assuming command of this department Major General Hunter, with characteristic promptness, infused into the conduct of both the military and semi-civil operations a vigor which it long lacked. In a few days--almost in a few hours and as with the dash of a pen--he did all that a good commander could, and decidedly more than many had expected of him. It is not necessary that a long letter should be written to explain how this goal was accomplished, when it can be done so much better by giving publicity to the following order:

GENERAL HUNTER'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, IN THE FIELD, JUNE 1, 1864.

It is of the utmost importance that this army be placed in a condition for immediate action.

We are contending against an enemy who is in earnest, and if we expect success we must be in earnest.

Every man will be immediately turned in for transportation to Martinsburg, and all baggage not expressly allowed by this order will be sent to the rear.

There will be but one wagon allowed to each regiment, and these will only be used to transport spare ammunition, camp equipage, tools and messengers.

Every man will be immediately turned in for transportation to Martinsburg, and all baggage not expressly allowed by this order will be sent to the rear.

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and the reported greater strength of the enemy. Unless the enemy on our front has been reinforced heavily within the last few days, we are by far the stronger of the two. Besides, we are not alone in the field. Co-operating with us is a powerful army, under an experienced, ever successful officer. This army of column of troops, can and will accomplish the object for which it is moving, and there is every likelihood that we will do the same. There can be no reason why we should not be entirely successful. The chances are in our favor, and the advantages of position have already been secured before the enemy was aware of our design.

Notwithstanding I have written so hopefully, the reader must not take it for granted we have an easy task to accomplish. Such is not the fact. We have rough roads to travel over, an impoverished country to pass through, deep streams to cross, valleys to penetrate, gaps to occupy, mountains to flank, and without doubt a heavy engagement to encounter, and all this before our combinations can become known to the public at large.

GENERAL HUNTER.

With the army moving in the Shenandoah valley, General Hunter has assumed command in person, and is inspiring the troops by his persevering activity, his presence and his counsel. Yet he has not cut loose entirely from the other columns. These obey his orders and execute their movements in accordance with the plan he is provided with to go by.

REPORT OF GENERAL HUNTER'S ORDER.

The order that is given above has been the cause of no little excitement amongst quartermasters and commissaries. They are just now offered an appalling spell from business. No doubt it will do them good. The weather is very warm, and, perhaps, will promote the good feelings for hard work. Certainly there is every prospect that they will have an extra fine chance afforded them to keep healthy, for, to judge from what I saw before me, there is enough work on hand to give constant employment to a regiment of them for some time to come--and this in such hot weather as we are experiencing at this particular time. If a report should reach you that our army is falling back, do not credit it. Such a report is likely to arise out of the order sending transportation and baggage to the rear. The train we have cut loose would have required an army to guard it.

CHOOK AND AVERILL.

Although these officers have done much already with their respective commands, still you may expect soon to hear more from them. They may be falling back, as has been reported; but it was for a purpose which will be many days to be known to the public. All I know is that if the enemy followed them up in the belief that they were hastily retreating, the enemy was what may be designated by the term "fool." The enemy may find we will next time bring our "warfare" to another market than New Market, and where the chances are apparently very favorable to the Union.

At last accounts both Cook and Averill were advancing on the enemy.

GENERAL SIGEL'S FAREWELL ORDER.

The following explains itself:--

General Order--No. 27.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, May 21, 1864.

By order of the President of the United States I am relieved from the command of this department.

Major General Hunter, United States Volunteers, is my successor.

In leaving the troops under my immediate command, I feel it my duty to announce my most sincere thanks to the officers and men who have sustained me so faithfully during the last campaign.

Having no other wishes and aspirations but to serve and promote the good cause, which we are all bound to defend, I hope that final success may crown the indefatigable and good will of this army.

F. SIGEL, Major General.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

It will be remembered that on the 7th General Sigel dispatched a force to overtake McNeill, who had raided into Piedmont and destroyed an immense amount of railroad and other property. That force has been heard from, and its record shows that the command was not strong enough for the work it was sent to accomplish.

The command thus sent out consisted of portions of the Fifteenth New York cavalry, Colonel Cook, and the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry, Colonel Higgins (all hundred men), the latter commanding the movement. The force moved from Winchester, and on the 10th met the enemy at Moorfield. A fight here took place, in which we got decidedly the best of it. The rebels giving way, our forces proceeded to retire. But it seems "the battle" was only half won. It remained for another practical test to decide the correctness of our officers' conceptions. The rebels, being strongly reinforced, halted after our retiring troops, and met them at a gap between Wardensville and Moorfield. Here another fight ensued, and our four hundred men were forced to encounter a portion of Imboden's regiment, White's battalion, and McNeill's guerrilla party, amounting in all to about thirteen hundred men. Charges were made by both parties. We drove the rebels back in the last charge that was made. Yet the enemy continued to persistently press on. All at last we found it impossible to hold our own against such overwhelming odds. The Union troops the command over-reached by way of the Last River road, and finally reached Romney and Springfield, but not until they had destroyed the whole of their train. Of the casualties I have not so much as a faint idea. The rebels follow up this small force that the rear guard was attacked five times within a few hours. The men are reported to have behaved gallantly as they could under the circumstances.

REBEL MILITIA ADDED TO THEIR ARMY.

From despatches who have come to us we learn that the enemy's regular forces now on our front have been very considerably increased by militia. An order has been issued calling out the militia and every man and boy who can bear arms and come provided with even a shot gun, for the defense of Staunton. The militia forces are provided with five days' rations.

One person, representing himself as a refugee, says the rebels have withdrawn almost all their forces from the valley and sent them to Lee. This man's statement is not credited here. I send it to you, though, for it might be true.

HARRISONBURG, SHENANDOAH VALLEY, June 2, 1864.

THE REBELS ATTEMPT TO CHECK HUNTER'S ARMY.

Shortly after I had finished and sent off my despatch yesterday afternoon the enemy attempted to check our advance by making a stand at a creek situated at a point miles before from this place. Small arms, with artillery, were used on both sides. For a very short time the affair was quite spirited. We eventually drove the enemy back, crossed the creek and moved on to the place. One section of McNeill's battery is reported to have been opposed to us.

In falling back the enemy destroyed the bridge over North river, near Mount Crawford. Our march will necessarily be delayed until we rebuild it.

There is every indication that we can take Staunton without experiencing much of an engagement.

GENERAL AVERILL: THE REBEL FORCE IN THE VALLEY.

General Averill is reported to be at or near Jackson river, in the neighborhood of the terminus of the Virginia Central Railroad. He is stated to be progressing slowly.

We have authentic information that in withdrawing his division Breckinridge took with him to Lee all regular rebel forces in the valley except Imboden's command. At last accounts there was only a Provost guard of regular troops at Staunton. Militia forces were manning the fortifications. The rebels have from eight to ten pieces of artillery in position at Staunton. It is light, intended for field service.

THE NAVY.

GALEATA, 10 GUNS.--The Galeata was overhauled on the dry dock and supposed to be thoroughly caulked, and was then prepared for sea. On Sunday, June 6, she sailed for Cape Haytien. When out eight hours the water in the well had risen twenty-four inches and from that to thirty. The men were constantly at the pump, and finding it of no avail they were obliged to put back. The government ought to throw her back on the contractor's hands and put the crew on some other vessel. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander--John Guest.

Assistant--John McFarland.

Acting Master--Fred C. Miller.

Acting Ensign--Thomas Cousins.

Acting Assistant Paymaster--Edward Jarvis, William Robinson.

Acting Master's Mate--Isaac P. Atkins, Frank A. Tobey, Wm. H. Joseph.

Acting Surgeon--First Assistant, A. S. Chipman, Theo. F. Lewis; Acting Third Assistant, Robert D. Oliver, Isaac D. Plafin, Wm. F. Wallis.

Captain's Clerk--Mr. Fennell.

Paymaster's Clerk--Mr. H. H. H.

Paymaster's Steward--S. H. Atwater.

Doctor's Steward--C. M. Atwater.

Paymaster's Steward--S. H. Atwater.

Doctor's Steward--C. M. Atwater.